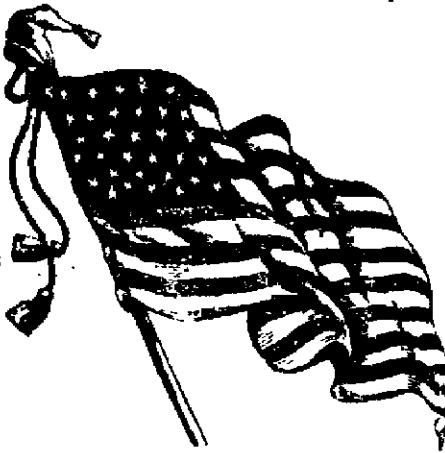


**The Daily Gazette**  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,  
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.  
**TERMS:**  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CHAS. HOLT. HENRY BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.  
**RATES OF ADVERTISING:**  
First three lines, or its equivalent in space, one insertion, 10 cents.  
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do do 720 days, 1079.50  
do do 721 days,









Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers.

The committee recommend that the primary meeting for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 15th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

JOSEPH R. RUBIN, Chairman State Republican Central Com. Madison, August 19, 1861.

More Earnestness in the War.

There are signs that the government is becoming more earnest in the prosecution of this war. The proclamation confiscating the property of rebels going to or coming from seceded states, the order making passports necessary in order to leave or to visit this country, the arrest of Minister Faulkner for treason, the more prompt dismissal of secession employees of the departments, when known; and the disposition of the war department to urge forward enlistments, rather than keep them back; have all a significance. The manifest intention of the rebels to invade Maryland and perhaps attack our army at Washington, has also had its influence in quickening the ideas of the administration; while the fierce battle in Missouri and the death of Gen. Lyon has forced the conviction upon all that we have a war upon our hands which needs the unflinching energy of the government as well as the people, to subdue.

The north has drawn the sword, but has not quite come to the conclusion to throw away the scabbard. But as we said, the signs are hopeful that such will soon be the case. It may require more defeats to bring the nation to the point of using all the means it possesses to crush the rebellion. If needed, those reverses and misfortunes will come until we are prepared to fight our enemies as they fight us, with all the earnestness of desperation. We should accept the misfortunes which befall our arms as necessary to rouse the war feeling in the north, which has too long remained dormant. We do not realize what is at stake, and we fear will not until greater calamities overtake us. Disasters are to be the school of discipline which shall teach us to sacrifice all, even life and property for the preservation of our country.

If it is expected that the Second Wisconsin will do its duty, it, like other regiments, should be entitled to a hint, at least, in the selection of officers appointed to command it. I mean nothing in reference to the officers we have had, for probably their places could not be better filled—still, from the time the regiment was formed up to the present moment, the commissioned officers have never been consulted in the selection of a single officer; more, when they have been recommended, they have received no attention, but have had to take up with what was given them.—Army correspondence of the Sentinel.

The suggestion here made in regard to the appointment of regimental officers is worthy of attention, and might be applied to the organization of companies, also.—To begin the formation of a regiment or a company by the appointment of the officers and filling up the skeleton afterwards with men, is commencing at the apex of a pyramid to build the superstructure. The commissioned officers of a regiment should indicate their choice for regimental officers, and the men composing a company should elect their officers.

THE LONDON TIMES AND THE UNITED STATES.—The London Times still manifests its hostility to the United States government, and seems apprehensive that its prediction that the "great republican bubble has burst," will not be verified. It endeavors to aid the fulfillment of its prophecy by trying to prevent the United States government from obtaining, should such be the desire, a loan in that market. For instance, its financial editor says: "It is not to be supposed, however, that any house of intelligence would be found willing to act as agents in such an operation, fraught, as it would be, with every element of danger to the subscribers as well as to our friendly relations with the Union, whenever it shall be rehabilitated by the return, compulsory or voluntary, of the southern states." Thereupon a communication is inserted in the Times, which intimates that parties taking this loan will be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to prosecution by the crown!

We do not believe our government will ever ask for a loan in England. Certainly, at present, no such necessity exists, as our own capitalists propose to furnish \$150,000,000. Should it be necessary to ask for a European loan, the proposition will be made to our friends, and not our enemies.

CROPS IN ENGLAND.—A letter from London, dated the 21st of August, says:

The weather has been variable the past week. In fact so constant have been the showers as to seriously threaten the crops, now about maturing, but as a general thing they look remarkably well, and if not cut off by an untimely rust, there will be a fair average harvest in England.

MADISON, Aug. 16, 1861.  
Editors Journal.—In the Janesville Gazette of the 15th inst., I notice these comments, following some extracts from other papers relative to the loyalty of Col. R. C. Murphy, of the eighth regiment, W. A. M.

"If there is any doubt about the loyalty of Robert C. Murphy, he will not do to lead a Wisconsin regiment. There has been too much said on this subject not to have an explanation."

In the absence of Col. M., the matter being made somewhat prominent, allow me as one intimately acquainted with him, and none the less so, as politically opposed to him during the last campaign, to say that whatever may have been his opinions or expressions as a partisan, prior to or after the inauguration of President Lincoln, the moment there became a question of loyalty or opposition to the government, his voice was outspoken; and his services were tendered to the governor of this state, in support of the administration and defense of the Union. The same test which has thus far been applied to Col. Murphy would ignore the loyalty of ninety-nine out of every hundred democrats of last fall's campaign.

But I only desire to ask for him a hearing, and herewith enclose one of the series of letters alluded to, written to the St. Croixian by Col. Murphy over the signature of "Oriental"—omitting only a part entirely irrelevant. Will you please publish it in the columns of the Journal? With it, I confidently leave to the public the decision as to his loyalty.

G.  
WASHINGTON, April 30.  
Your "Special Correspondent" is unable to say, from personal inspection, whether any of his letters have ever reached you. The mails are now, and have been for some time, very irregular between this and all points north and west, and that may account for the non-arrival, for a long period of the "St. Croixian." But thanks to the lately vigorous action of this administration, Gen. Patterson has been ordered to rebuild all the bridges on the Baltimore and Philadelphia railroad, and to use force if necessary. The force may be necessary, and it will be used. Now, we have a roundabout route through Annapolis, consuming thirty-one hours to New York, instead of twelve, as previously. So magical has been the effect of the vigorous policy lately adopted by our government, that you cannot find a northern man of intelligence but who is for our flag and our common country.

I have unfurled my flag at the top of this sheet, and on the envelope, and I am prepared to defend it when called upon either from invasion from abroad, or enemies at home. Last fall we democrats hoped to defer for a time, and perhaps forever, this struggle. Failing in that we again hoped that congress would adjust differences; that failing, we looked to the peace congress as a last resort. But all expedients looking to a speedy solution failed, leaving nothing but the sword the arbiter. This we would have avoided, but it was impossible, and now that the country calls we all as one man respond. All party lines are obliterated—all parties are gone—our very nationality is in danger, our liberties are in jeopardy. Such is the unanimous sentiment of all parties north and west. The late proclamation of our Gov. Randall I have just read, and it commends itself in my judgment to the heart of every true lover of his country. Only give Wisconsin a fair chance, and I do not fear but her sons will do her honor.

\* \* \* \* \*  
ORIENTAL.  
If Col. Murphy has consistently advocated sentiments corresponding with the above ever since the date of his letter, the public will be satisfied. We think those who make charges of disloyalty, should exercise a little more charity and caution than seems to have been used in this case.

The Direct Tax.

The Madison Argus in discussing the effect of the direct tax levied by congress, and noticing the objection of the inequality between the old and new states, says:

"We suppose the reason for making population, or representation, and not valuation the basis of the assessment was, to prevent a majority from making expenditures which a minority would have to pay. If valuation were the basis, and not representation, it would tend to the power of the money states to expend any amount of money that might suit their fancy for local interest, and compel the wealthier states to pay the most. It is, though they derive little or no benefit from it, just as universal suffrage in city charter elections, has enabled those who have no property and no taxes to pay, to step in and spend other people's money.—Some guard against such injustice should certainly exist, not only as between states, but as between citizens of the same state. Whether this point could have been sufficiently guarded, and, at the same time, a basis of apportionment adopted more in accordance with our common ideas of equity in taxation, is a question to be studied by the wise.

"But the income tax is a departure from this rule, being based upon property without regard to population, and will go far to relieve the hardship of the direct apportionment of the \$20,000,000. New York will pay less than her share of the land tax, in proportion to her wealth, and more than her share of the income tax, in proportion to her population. Wherever there is a great disparity on the real estate tax between any two states, there will be a compensating disparity, to some extent at least, upon the income tax. The poorer state will be taxed the heaviest in proportion to property, while on the income tax, the richer will be taxed more, not in proportion to their property but in proportion to their population, and those states which are equal on the former will be found nearly equal upon the latter."

During the ransacking of the Democratic Standard office at Concord, N. H., on Thursday, papers were found unmistakably fixing the editorship of that "cleared out" paper upon Edmund Burke of Newport.—A letter was also found from the editors of the New York Day Book, asking for a list of the democratic papers in the state, and information as to which of these papers "are pro-war, which anti-war, and which on the fence." This is conclusive evidence that the traitors of the north have taken measures for concerted opposition to the government, and that there is more method in their madness than would at first thought appear.

Henry King, a wealthy resident of Allentown, Pa., died a few weeks since, leaving an estate valued at about \$300,000. He died childless. He was a brother of T. Butler King, one of the commissioners of the confederate states, now in Europe. Mr. King had made a will, leaving half of his property to his wife, and the other half to his exasperated at the secession sentiments of his brother, he made a new will, leaving most of his property to his wife, and the remainder to charitable purposes.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

St. Louis, Aug. 18.  
The St. Louis Republican's correspondent furnishes the following items under date of Rolla, Aug. 17th.

The forces engaged in the battle of Wilson's Creek reached their camping grounds at a point eight miles southwest of here today, where there is abundance of water, and other facilities for camp life.

Major Strang assumed command of the army at a point thirty miles from Springfield, and has since conducted the retreat.

The First Iowa regiment reached here today, and will proceed to St. Louis and be disbanded—their term of enlistment having expired.

The loss of this regiment was 13 killed, 133 wounded—56 seriously, and eight mortally—and five missing.

Lieut. Col. Merritt, commanding the 1st Iowa regiment, reports officially that the enemy brought into the field 14,000 well armed and disciplined troops, and 15,000 irregular troops; while our own force was only about 5,000 in the early part of the engagement, and considerably less than 4,000 for the concluding four hours of it.

Capt. Emmett McDonald, of the habes corpus notoriety, arrived at Major Strang's camp this afternoon with a flag of truce, ostensibly to negotiate an exchange of prisoners and procure medical stores for the wounded on both sides, but it is strongly suspected that he is acting as a spy. What action Major Strang will take in the matter is not known.

G.  
WASHINGTON, April 30.  
The First Missouri Regiment, Lieutenant Andrews commanding, went into action 720 strong, of which number 77 were killed, 218 wounded—93 severely—and 17 missing—about one-third of the wounded of this regiment were left at the hospital at Springfield, and are now prisoners.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 18.  
The Courier of this morning learns that a company of citizens of Harrison county, located on the owner of the Covington and Lexington Railroad, and informed him that if shipments of guns be not stopped, the road would be destroyed. The owner promised to obey, and six cannon and thirteen car loads of small arms were returned to Covington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—J. P. M.  
The belief that the rebels design an attack on Washington is still entertained by many federal officers. Beauregard's troops are gradually advancing, gathering means of transportation together, and fortifying their position as they move forward. They are in considerable force this side of Fairfax, and the roads are barricaded and defended by abatis.

Gen. Shields, of Mexican War fame, may be made a Major General.

No European government has as yet protested against the closing of our ports, as authorized by the late congress, and for which a proclamation by the President will probably be issued soon.

Commander Porter, of the St. Mary's Pacific Squadron, is in iron on his way home. There is proof of his complicity with the rebels.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.  
It is understood that the money loaned to Serrel, the rebel messenger of Jeff. Davis, on board the Persia, is worthless. It consists of post-notes of the Bank of England, payable only to his order.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 17.  
The Richmond Examiner says that advances from official sources indicate that there were 210,000 confederates in the field at the time of the passage of the bill authorizing 400,000 volunteers.

The Richmond Dispatch is advocating Norfolk as the great Atlantic port of America.

The confederate congress resolved to adjourn on the 10th, to meet in November next.

IRONSTON, Mo., Aug. 17.  
Gen. Prentiss arrived here this morning, and will at once assume command.

Jeff. Thompson is reported twenty-five miles southeast. Gen. Hardee, with 6,000 men, is at Greenville, forty miles south. Very active preparations are making to meet him.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.  
QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 17.  
On Wednesday evening a body of four hundred and fifty federal troops, under Col. Woodward, left Canton, Mo., for the purpose of reinforcing Col. More, who was supposed to be in a critical situation with his command.

A body of rebels, numbering seven hundred, mostly mounted, learning the approach of the Union forces, composed chiefly of infantry, immediately started to give them battle.

A young lady in the neighborhood of the rebel encampment, knowing the relative position of the two parties, mounted a horse and provided with all possible speed, an advance of the rebel forces, to advise Col. Woodward of the movement of the rebels.

This enabled Col. Woodward to choose his position and meet the enemy at advantage.

The federal troops reserved their fire till the rebels were within short musket range, when they fired, putting the rebels to flight, thus closing the action.

The rebel loss was fifty-two killed, and ninety wounded.

The federal troops took fifty prisoners, among whom was Hon. A. C. Waltham, member of the Missouri Legislature of Lewis county.

After the retreat of the rebels, the Union troops picked up thirty-nine muskets and forty-nine hats, showing the rout to have been sudden and complete.

The rebels were reinforced by three hundred men directly after the action, but did not venture to renew the engagement.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.  
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.

A man that arrived this morning from Warsaw, states that the state forces under McCulloch, who were supposed to be at Springfield, had arrived at Warsaw, and were marching upon Jefferson City. His statement, however, is not believed, as the state troops were left, it is thought, in that crippled condition to attempt any forward movement.

Troops have been constantly arriving today on the Ohio & Mississippi and the Terre Haute railroads.

About eighty wounded soldiers from the fight at Springfield, are now in town, and are receiving the kindest attention.

The city is quite. No apprehensions are felt about the capital.

IRONSTON, Mo., Aug. 18.

Col. Hecker was at Fredericktown, Madison county, twenty miles southeast of here, yesterday. He took twelve prisoners, and drove fifteen hundred of the rebels towards Greenville.

Col. Alexander, with the twenty-first Illinois regiment, was to join him last night. Great activity in military operations here. The enemy must either run or fight soon.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.  
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17—J. P. M.

The first Iowa and second Kansas regiments arrived from Rolla, on a special train, at 7 o'clock this evening. Only a part of the Iowa and Kansas regiments arrived, the balance being left dead or wounded behind them. One company in the

response, it is not doubted, will be given at once, securing the capital against invasion, and at the same time affording additional confidence to the country, of the earnestness of the government in the protection of the general welfare.

WAR DEPARTMENT.  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.  
All commanders of regiments of volunteers accepted by this department, in the states of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire and Michigan will take notice of and conform to general orders this day directed to the governors of the states above named, which is as follows:

To the Governor of the State of ———  
By direction of the President of the United States, you are earnestly requested to forward, or cause to be forwarded to the City of Washington, all volunteer regiments or parts of regiments, at the expense of the United States, that may now be enrolled in your state, and clothing or supplies belonging to or contracted for the several regiments shall be forwarded to Washington for their use, detailed reports of which shall be made to the commanding general.

(Signed) SIMON CAMEIRON,  
Secretary of War.

The military department of the states of Delaware and Maryland and portions of Virginia, together with the City of Washington, have been united in one grand department, under command of Gen. McClellan. Gen. Dix and Banks are thus placed in subordinate military positions. Fortress Monroe is not included in this new arrangement.

The state department has issued orders that until further notice no person will be allowed to go abroad from a port of the United States without a passport issued by the secretary of state; nor will any person be allowed to land in the United States without a passport from a minister or consul of the United States; or a foreigner from his own government, countersigned by such minister or consul. This regulation, however, is not to take effect in regard to persons coming from abroad until a reasonable time shall have elapsed to become known.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1861.  
Mr. Faulkner was first arrested to be held as a pledge for the safe keeping and return of Mr. Magraw, the Pennsylvania man who went out to get Col. Cameron's body and was made prisoner by the rebels. Since being under arrest, abundant proofs of his treason have been discovered, so that now he will be held on that charge, regardless of Magraw. He writes letters, but they do not reach his correspondents as they contain gross misrepresentations.

The 7.3 per cent. treasury notes will be ready next week. None of them will be under \$30—yielding two cents interest per diem—and no six per cent. notes will be issued at present.

Hereafter, volunteer officers who resign will not be received as officers of other regiments, nor will general officers of volunteers be allowed to select their aid de camps from among regiments.

The government, having advertised for new mail locks, to differ from the old ones, (a change being made necessary by the war) several samples have been received, and some of them are considered the thing, and consequently no contract will be given. There must be some radically new and different combinations. Here is a chance for inventors to exercise themselves.

Thirty-nine members of the 79th are handcuffed, awaiting trial by court-martial. The behavior of all the rest is good.

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QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 17—J. P. M.

The Waig and Republican has the following:

Last night about 9 o'clock, a train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was fired into by rebels about six miles west of Palmyra, killing two soldiers of the 16th Illinois regiment and wounding several others. The men who were killed were both sitting on the top of a car which was full of troops, most of whom were lying down and thus escaped with slight wounds. The train stopped as soon as possible, and Col. Smith marched the men back to the bushes whence the fire proceeded, but as usual the rebels had put themselves out of harm's way.

John M. Glover furnishes additional particulars of the fight on the bank of the Palmyra river, reported yesterday. The rebels lost 40 men killed, and something over 80 wounded. The Union forces had marched 30 miles to meet the rebels, and came upon them unexpectedly, they being secreted in ambush. The fire of the traitors was too high, both from their cannon and small arms. The Union loss was, as stated, but one man killed.

The telegraph office at Palmyra was searched last night, and the operator ordered to discontinue it.

A soldier named Moore, whose residence is at Des Moines, Iowa, belonging to the 4th Iowa regiment, fell overboard from the Sucker State, the other evening, and was drowned.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

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Special to Tribune.—All the talk about direct attacks on Washington, are mere feints to cover Davis' real purpose, which is the closing of the lower Potomac and throwing a strong army across the river into Maryland and Charles counties, both of which are secession. This done, they will march on Annapolis, counting on a formidable rising of Maryland secessionists, for the investment of Washington.

The minimum standard for regular army has been reduced to 5 feet 3 inches.

Times despatch.—A heavy seizure of goods for the rebels, was made at Annapolis, and the goods were sent to Baltimore for Richmond dealers.

A draft for \$4,975 was sent to pay for them. Teams and wagons were also seized and a number of letters to rebel officers.

The steamer Freeborn has shelled the woods near Mathias Point, to-day, from whence the rebels fired on the Resolute's boat, clearing them out and rendering them untenable for a time at least.

LONDON, Aug. 8.  
LATEST VIA LONDON.—News of the battle of Bull's Run was received on Sunday the 4th, causing profound sensation.

Northern Americans were much depressed and the southerners correspondingly elated. There was almost a collision in the Liverpool news room.

Mr. Russell's letter to the Times was confined to graphic stories of the rout of the northern army. He calls it a cowardly rout, a miserable, causeless panic and disgraceful to men in uniform.

The Times editorially says the victory was a complete one. The Union army lost all their military honor, and wishes it could find something in it to congratulate either victors or vanquished, but sees nothing but what must stimulate the evil passions of both combatants.

The Daily News denounces the Times' criticism, but says nothing has happened which was not anticipated as possible.

All journals think the event has closed the door of compromise, and must embitter and prolong the struggle.

A Paris letter says that the success of the southerners powerfully operated on the Parisian opinion in favor of the secessionists.

Parliament closed on the 6th. The Queen's speech was read. It says our foreign relations are friendly and satisfactory, and insists there is no danger of the peace of Europe. She says of American affairs, she has determined in common with the other powers of Europe, to observe a strict neutrality between the contending parties.

The Danish government has granted important modifications to Shaffer's North Atlantic Telegraph by extending the time till 1874 and returning the caution money.

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The statement made several days ago that the confederates were slowly moving their forces to the line of the Potomac with a view of entering Maryland and supporting the revolutionary spirit there, with ultimate designs on Washington, is now repeated with increased assurance of its truth, with such evidences as cannot be disregarded. With a view of meeting all possible contingencies which may arise in connection with this subject, the following order has just been issued. A prompt re-

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WAR DEPARTMENT.  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.  
All commanders of regiments of volunteers accepted by this department, in the states of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire and Michigan will take notice of and conform to general orders this day directed to the governors of the states above named, which is as follows:

To the Governor of the State of ———  
By direction of the President of the United States, you are earnestly requested to forward, or cause to be forwarded to the City of Washington, all volunteer regiments or parts of regiments, at the expense of the United States, that may now be enrolled in your state, and clothing or supplies belonging to or contracted for the several regiments shall be forwarded to Washington for their use, detailed reports of which shall be made to the commanding general.

(Signed) SIMON CAMEIRON,  
Secretary of War.

The military department of the states of Delaware and Maryland and portions of Virginia, together with the City of Washington, have been united in one grand department, under command of Gen. McClellan. Gen. Dix and Banks are thus placed in subordinate military positions. Fortress Monroe is not included in this new arrangement.

The state department has issued orders that until further notice no person will be allowed to go abroad from a port of the United States without a passport issued by the secretary of state; nor will any person be allowed to land in the United States without a passport from a minister or consul of the United States; or a foreigner from his own government, countersigned by such minister or consul. This regulation, however, is not to take effect in regard to persons coming from abroad until a reasonable time shall have elapsed to become known.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1861.  
Mr. Faulkner was first arrested to be held as a pledge for the safe keeping and return of Mr. Magraw, the Pennsylvania man who went out to get Col. Cameron's body and was made prisoner by the rebels. Since being under arrest, abundant proofs of his treason have been discovered, so that now he will be held on that charge, regardless of Magraw. He writes letters, but they do not reach his correspondents as they contain gross misrepresentations.

The 7.3 per cent. treasury notes will be ready next week. None of them will be under \$30—yielding two cents interest per diem—and no six per cent. notes will be issued at present.

Hereafter, volunteer officers who resign will not be received as officers of other regiments, nor will general officers of volunteers be allowed to select their aid de camps from among regiments.

The government, having advertised for new mail locks, to differ from the old ones, (a change being made necessary by the war) several samples have been received, and some of them are considered the thing, and consequently no contract will be given. There must be some radically new and different combinations. Here is a chance for inventors to exercise themselves.

Thirty-nine members of the 79th are handcuffed, awaiting trial by court-martial. The behavior of all the rest is good.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.  
QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 17—J. P. M.

The Waig and Republican has the following:

Last night about 9 o'clock, a train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was fired into by rebels about six miles west of Palmyra, killing two soldiers of the 16th Illinois regiment and wounding several others. The men who were killed were both



The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Monday Evening, Aug. 10, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at this Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 22nd day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers. Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention. The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 11th day of September, and that the district committee meet only for the purpose of holding such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HONORABLE RUBLEE,  
Chairman State Republican Central Com.  
Madison, August 12, 1861.

More Earnestness in the War.

There are signs that the government is becoming more earnest in the prosecution of this war. The proclamation confiscating the property of rebels going to or coming from seceded states, the order making passports necessary in order to leave or to visit this country, the arrest of Minister Faulkner for treason, the more prompt dismissal of secession employees of the departments, when known; and the disposition of the war department to urge forward enlistments, rather than keep them back; have all a significance. The manifest intention of the rebels to invade Maryland and perhaps attack our army at Washington, has also had its influence in quickening the ideas of the administration; while the fierce battle in Missouri and the death of Gen. Lyon has forced the conviction upon all that we have a war upon our hands which needs the unflinching energy of the government as well as the people, to subdue.

The north has drawn the sword, but has not quite come to the conclusion to throw away the scabbard. But as we said, the signs are hopeful that such will soon be the case. It may require more defeats to bring the nation to the point of using all the means it possesses to crush the rebellion. If needed, those reverses and misfortunes will come until we are prepared to fight our enemies as they fight us, with all the earnestness of desperation. We should accept the misfortunes which befall our arms as necessary to rouse the war feeling in the north, which has too long remained dormant. We do not realize what is at stake, and we fear will not until greater calamities overtake us. Dissasters are to be the school of discipline which shall teach us to sacrifice all, even life and property for the preservation of our country.

If it is expected that the Second Wisconsin will do its duty, it, like other regiments, should be entitled to a hint, at least, in the selection of officers appointed to command it. I mean nothing in reference to the officers we have had, for probably their places could not be better filled—still, from the time the regiment was formed up to the present moment, the commissioned officers have never been consulted in the selection of a single officer; more when they have been recommended, they have received no attention, but have had to take up with what was given them.—Army correspondence of the Sentinel.

The suggestion here made in regard to the appointment of regimental officers is worthy of attention, and might be applied to the organization of companies, also.—To begin the formation of a regiment or a company by the appointment of the officers and filling up the skeleton afterwards with men, is commencing at the apex of a pyramid to build the superstructure. The commissioned officers of a regiment should indicate their choice for regimental officers, and the men composing a company should elect their officers.

THE LONDON TIMES AND THE UNITED STATES.—The London Times still manifests its hostility to the United States government, and seems apprehensive that its production that the "great republican bubble has burst," will not be verified. It endeavors to aid the fulfillment of its prophecy by trying to prevent the United States government from obtaining, should such be the desire, a loan in that market. For instance, its financial editor says: "It is not to be supposed, however, that any house of intelligence would be found willing to act as agents in such an operation, fraught, as it would be, with every element of danger to the subscribers as well as to our friendly relations with the Union, whenever it shall be rehabilitated by the return, compulsory or voluntary, of the southern states." Thereupon a communication is inserted in the Times, which intimates that parties taking this loan, will be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to prosecution by the crown!

We do not believe our government will ever ask for a loan in England. Certainly, at present, no such necessity exists, as our own capitalists propose to furnish \$150,000,000. Should it be necessary to ask for a European loan, the proposition will be made to our friends, and not our enemies.

CROPS IN ENGLAND.—A letter from London, dated the 2d of August, says: The weather has been variable the past week. In fact so constant have been the showers as to seriously threaten the crops, now about maturing, but as a general thing they look remarkably well, and if not cut off by an untimely rust, there will be a fair average harvest in England.

Col. Murphy's Loyalty Vindicated.

MADISON, Aug. 16, 1861.  
Editors Journal.—In the Janesville Gazette of the 15th inst., I notice these comments, following some extracts from other papers relative to the loyalty of Col. R. C. Murphy, of the eighth regiment, W. A. M.: "There is no doubt about the loyalty of Robert C. Murphy, he will not do to lead a Wisconsin regiment. There has been too much said on this subject not to have an explanation."

In the absence of Col. M., the matter being made somewhat prominent, allow me as one intimately acquainted with him, and none the less so, as politically opposed to him during the last campaign, to say that whatever may have been his opinions or expressions as a partisan, prior to or after the inauguration of President Lincoln, the moment they became a question of loyalty or opposition to the government, his voice was outspoken; and his services were tendered to the governor of this state, in support of the administration and defense of the Union. The same test which has thus far been applied to Col. Murphy would ignore the loyalty of ninety-nine out of every hundred democrats of last fall's campaign.

But I only desire to ask for him a hearing, and herewith enclose one of the series of letters alluded to, written to the St. Croix by Col. Murphy over the signature of "Oriental,"—omitting only a part entirely irrelevant. Will you please publish it in the columns of the Journal. With it, I confidently leave to the public the decision as to his loyalty.

G.  
WASHINGTON, April 30.  
Your "Special Correspondent" is unable to say, from personal inspection, whether any of his letters have ever reached you. The mails are now, and have been for some time, very irregular between this and all points north and west of the Mississippi for the non-arrival, for a long period of the "St. Croix." But thanks to the lately vigorous action of this administration, Gen. Patterson has been ordered to rebuild all the bridges on the Baltimore and Philadelphia railroad, and to use force if necessary. The force may be necessary, and it will be used. Now we have a roundabout route through Annapolis, carrying thirty-one hours to New York, instead of twelve, as previously. So magical has been the effect of the vigorous policy lately adopted by our government, that you cannot find a northern man of intelligence but who is for our flag and our common country. I have unfurled my flag at the top of this sheet, and on the envelope, and I am prepared to defend it when called upon either from invasion from abroad, or enemies at home. Last fall we democrats hoped to defer for a time, and perhaps forever, this struggle. Failing in that we hoped to have a long and peaceful adjustment, that failing, we looked to the peace congress as a last resort. But all expedients looking to a speedy solution failed, leaving nothing but the sword the arbiter. This we would have avoided, but it was impossible, and now that the country calls we all as one man respond. All party lines are obliterated—all parties are gone—our very nationality is in danger, our liberties are in jeopardy. Such is the unanimous sentiment of all parties north and west. The late proclamation of our Gov. Randall is a most judicious and commendable in my judgment to the heart of every true lover of his country. Only give Wisconsin a fair chance, and I do not fear but her sons will do her honor.

ORIENTAL.

If Col. Murphy has consistently advocated sentiments corresponding with the above ever since the date of his letter, the public will be satisfied. We think those who make charges of disloyalty, should exercise a little more charity and caution than seems to have been used in this case.

The Direct Tax.

The Madison Argus in discussing the effect of the direct tax levied by congress, and noticing the objection of the inequality between the old and new states, says: "We suppose the reason for making population, or representation, and not valuation the basis of the assessment, was to prevent a majority from making expenditures which a minority would have to pay. If valuation were the basis, and not representation, it would then be in the power of the poorer states to expend any amount of money that might suit their fancy or local interest, and compel the wealthier states to pay the most of it, though they derive little or no benefit from it, just as universal suffrage in city charter elections, has enabled those who have no property and no taxes to pay, to step in and spend other people's money.—Some guard against such injustice should certainly exist, not only as between states, but as between citizens of the same state. Whether this point could have been sufficiently guarded against, we cannot say, on a basis of apportionment adopted more in accordance with our common ideas of equity in taxation, is a question to be studied by the wise.

"But the income tax is a departure from this rule, being based upon property without regard to population, and will go far to relieve the hardship of the direct apportionment of the \$20,000,000. New York will pay less than her share of the land tax, in proportion to her wealth, and more than her share of the income tax, in proportion to her population. Whenever there is a great disparity in the real estate tax between two states, there is a compensating disparity in the income tax. The poorer state will be taxed the heaviest in proportion to property, while on the income tax, the richer will be taxed more, not in proportion to their property but in proportion to their population, and those states which are equal on the former will be found nearly equal upon the latter."

During the ransacking of the Democratic Standard office at Concord, N. H., on Thursday, papers were found unmistakably fixing the editorship of that "cleared out" paper upon Edmund Burke of Newport.—A letter was also found from the editors of the New York Day Book, asking for a list of the democratic papers in the state, and information as to which of these papers "are pro-war, which anti-war, and which on the fence." This is conclusive evidence that the traitors of the north have taken measures for concerted opposition to the government, and that there is more method in their madness than would at first thought appear.

Henry King, a wealthy resident of Allenstown, Pa., died a few weeks since, leaving an estate valued at about \$300,000. He died childless. He was a brother of T. Butler King, one of the commissioners of the confederate states, now in Europe. Mr. King had made a will, leaving half of his property to his wife, and the other half to his brother, but a few weeks before his death, exasperated at the secession sentiments of his brother, he made a new will, leaving most of his property to his wife, and the remainder to charitable purposes.

Col. Heckler was at Fredericktown, Madison county, twenty miles southeast of here, yesterday. He took twelve prisoners, and drove fifteen hundred of the rebels towards Greenville.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Offices in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.  
The St. Louis Republican's correspondent furnishes the following items under date of Rolla, Aug. 17th.

The forces engaged in the battle of Wilson's Creek reached the enemy's camp at a point eight miles southwest of here today, where there is abundance of water, and other facilities for camp life.

Major Sturgis assumed command of the army at a point thirty miles from Springfield, and has since conducted the retreat.

The First Iowa regiment reached here today, and will proceed to St. Louis and be disbanded—their term of enlistment having expired.

The loss of this regiment was 13 killed, 133 wounded—56 seriously, and eight mortally—and five missing.

Lieut. Col. Merritt, commanding the 1st Iowa regiment, reports officially that the enemy brought into the field 14,000 well armed and disciplined troops, and 15,000 irregular troops; while our own force was only about 5,000 in the early part of the engagement, and considerably less than 4,000 for the concluding four hours of it.

Capt. Emmett McDonald, of the habes corpus notoriety, arrived at Major Sturgis' camp this afternoon with a flag of truce, ostensibly to negotiate an exchange of prisoners and procure medical stores for the wounded on both sides, but it is strongly suspected that he is acting as a spy. What action Major Sturgis will take in the matter is not known.

The First Missouri Regiment, Lieutenant Andrews commanding, went into action 720 strong, of which number 77 were killed, 218 wounded—93 severely—and 17 missing. About one-third of the wounded of this regiment were left at the hospital at Springfield, and are now prisoners.

Louisville, Aug. 18.  
The Courier of this morning learns that a company of citizens of Harrison county waited on the owner of the Covington and Lexington Railroad, and informed him that if shipments of guns be not stopped, the road would be destroyed. The owner promised to obey, and six cannon and thirteen car loads of small arms were returned to Covington.

Washington, Aug. 18—13 P. M.  
The belief that the rebels desire an attack on Washington is still entertained by many federal officers. Beauregard's troops are gradually advancing, gathering means of transportation together, and fortifying their position as they move forward. They are in considerable force this side of Fairfax, and the roads are barricaded and defended by abatis.

Gen. Shields, of Mexican War fame, may be made a Major General.

No European government has as yet protested against the action of our ports, as authorized by the late congress, and for which a proclamation by the President will probably be issued soon.

Commander Porter, of the St. Mary's, Pacific Squadron, is in iron on his way home. There is proof of his complicity with the rebels.

New York, Aug. 17.  
It is understood that the money found on Serret, the rebel messenger of Jeff. Davis, on board the Persia, is worthless. It consists of post-notes of the Bank of England, payable only to his order.

Louisville, Aug. 17.  
The Richmond Examiner says that advice from official sources indicate that there were 210,000 confederates in the field at the time of the passage of the bill authorizing 400,000 volunteers.

The Richmond Dispatch is advocating Norfolk as the great Atlantic port of America.

The confederate congress resolved to adjourn on the 10th, to meet in November next.

INOTWY, Mo., Aug. 17.  
Gen. Prentiss arrived here this morning, and will at once assume command.

Jeff. Thompson is reported twenty-five miles southeast. Gen. Hardee, with 6,000 men, is at Greenville, forty miles south. Very active preparations are making to meet him.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.  
QUINCY, ILL., Aug. 17.  
On Wednesday evening a body of four hundred and fifty federal troops, under Col. Woodward, left Canton, Mo., for the purpose of reinforcing Col. More, who was supposed to be in a critical situation with his command.

A body of rebels, numbering seven hundred, mostly mounted, learning the approach of the Union forces, composed chiefly of infantry, immediately started to give them battle.

A young lady in the neighborhood of the rebel encampment, knowing the relative position of the two parties, mounted a horse and proceeded with all possible speed, in advance of the rebel forces, to advise Col. Woodward of the movement of the rebels.

This enabled Col. Woodward to choose his position and meet the enemy at advantage.

The federal troops reserved their fire till the rebels were within short musket range, when they fired, putting the rebels to flight, thus closing the action.

The rebel loss was fifty-two killed, and ninety wounded.

The federal troops took fifty prisoners, among whom was Hon. A. C. Waltham, member of the Missouri Legislature of Lewis county.

After the retreat of the rebels, the Union troops picked up thirty-nine muskets and forty-nine hats, showing the rout to have been sudden and complete.

The rebels were reinforced by three hundred men directly after the action, but did not venture to renew the engagement.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.  
ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.  
A man that arrived this morning from Warsaw, states that the state forces under McCulloch, who were supposed to be at Springfield, had arrived at Warsaw, and were marching upon Jefferson City. His statement, however, is not believed, as the state troops were left, it is thought, in too crippled a condition to attempt any forward movement.

Troops have been constantly arriving today on the Ohio & Mississippi and the Terre Haute railroads.

About eighty wounded soldiers from the fight at Springfield, are now in town, and are receiving the kindest attention.

Iowa regiment lost fifty men, and another thirty. These two regiments are three months' men, and will be immediately paid off, and all will re-enlist again, saying that they will now have revenge for their comrades fallen in battle.

Yesterday the notorious Emmet McDonald came into Sigel's camp with a flag of truce, from Springfield, asking for an exchange of prisoners. He stated that McCulloch was in command of the rebels at Springfield, and that they had about eighty prisoners. He also said, which is a significant fact coming from the enemy, that the rebels were not at all in a hurry to take notice of and conform to general orders of this day directed to the governors of the states above named, which is as follows:

To the Governor of the State of —: By direction of the President of the United States, you are earnestly requested to forward, or cause to be forwarded to the City of Washington, all volunteer regiments or parts of regiments, at the expense of the United States, that may now be enrolled in your state, and clothing or supplies belonging to or contracted for the several regiments shall be forwarded to Washington for their use, detailed reports of which shall be made to the commanding general.

(Signed) SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

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AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.  
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.  
There are now thirty-one skeleton regiments in this city. Philadelphia will be able to send an army of nine or ten thousand men.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.  
An attack on Washington is looked for by many of the leading federal officers. The rebels have advanced their lines, and are in force within a short distance of the river, and are gathering means of transportation. They have laid encampments this side of Fairfax, but probably the bulk of the advance corps is on the upper Potomac.

The navy department has advised that Commander Porter of the St. Mary's squadron, whose letter avowing rebel sympathies to his father in Virginia, and found its way to Washington, is in iron, according to order, and will be sent here soon.

Secretary Welles has himself in favor of closing the southern ports by proclamation, at once.

We have the highest authority for saying that not one government in Europe has remonstrated against closing the rebel ports.

Fort Monroe, Aug. 18.  
Gen. Wool assumed command at Old Point this evening. Heavy firing was heard this evening at Willoughby Point.

Boston, Aug. 19.  
Schooner Windward, from Turk's Island Aug. 1st, arrived at Holmes Hole on the 17th inst. The Windward was captured by the Jeff Davis. Was loaded with molasses and boucan from Porto Rico for Boston.

The Jeff Davis then put on board the Windward 22 men taken from vessels previously captured, and let them go. The bark Alvarado, from Cape Town for Boston, has also been captured by the Jeff Davis.

New York, Aug. 19.  
There are now 48 regiments forming in this city. Full and incomplete regiments will doubtless now be forwarded as rapidly as possible. The city can probably send 15,000 men in a few days.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.  
Faulkner's place of imprisonment will be changed to Fort Hamilton, New York. He will not be examined until the evidence upon which he was arrested is used to secure the arrest of others implicated with him.

Reconnoissances and close observations indicate that the rebels are closing in on our lines. The city is full of secession rumors to-day. We have various accounts of the rapid and near approach of from 170,000 to 200,000 rebels under Beauregard, Lee, Johnston and Jeff. Davis, but all agree that they are coming immediately down on Washington. Our military gentlemen don't seem to be alarmed.

The startling announcement made recently that England and France had formed an alliance with a view to a combined action on American affairs was untrue, but the facts are that three weeks ago M. Thouvenot, the French minister of foreign affairs, transmitted a note to the English government, proposing that the two cabinets come to a clear understanding with respect to the United States; to this note the English cabinet sent a message asking for a more explicit statement. The reply received was a proposition that England should unite with France for the purpose of procuring, in the autumn, a supply of tobacco and cotton from the United States. The English government then responded that it could enter into no such engagement.

New York, Aug. 19.  
The schooner Hannibal, from St. Thomas, reports the privateer "Sumter" as captured by one of our men-of-war, and taken back to Curacao. Doubtful.

World's correspondence.—There are no well authenticated accounts of movements of the rebels in this vicinity. Until the government scouts bring in more decisive reports, there need be no fear of a direct attack on Washington. The enemy's batteries down the river are assuming formidable proportions, and if the Potomac, it will be used to prevent their crossing into Maryland.

The report of the death of Boteler, late representative in congress from Virginia, is incorrect. It was his son, who was wounded at Bull Run, and died of lockjaw. Mr. Boteler himself, it is stated, has been arrested. The reason is said to be, that Boteler was with the armed band who seized Harper's Ferry army on the 19th of April last.

The Markets.  
New York, Aug. 19.  
Flour receipts 20,119 bbls. Market dull and drooping. Sales 6,500 bbls, 4,764.55 super state and super western, 4,764.50 extra state, 4,654.90 common to medium extra western, 5,004.25 shipping brands extra R. H. O. Canadian flour. Sales 400 bbls. 4.50 super, 4,604.75 common to choice. Rye flour steady, 2,504.30. Receipts of wheat 12,014 bu. Market less active and scarcely so firm, less French demand. Sales 35,000 bu., 1,154.10. Mill club, 1,741.20 amber Iowa, 1,27 new red state, 1,32 white western.

INDIANA IN MINNESOTA.—The estimates of the Indian population in Minnesota, as made up by the superintendent of Indian affairs, are as follows: Lower Sioux 2,400, Upper Sioux, 4,600; Chippewas, 7,000; Winnebagoes, 2,800. Total, 17,000.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM UTAH.—News has arrived in St. Louis from Utah to the effect that the Mormons are declaring their design to separate from the United States, and erect their territory into an independent province. They had seized a vast amount of government stores and provisions, and carried them to Salt Lake City. The seizure made provisions so abundant, that bacon was worth only half a cent per pound, and flour thirty-five cents a sack.—The Mormons further declare that no more government trains shall pass through their territory hereafter.

The London Once a week, of July 8th, referring to the seceding states, says: "There remains for them the painful discovery that the world is learning to do without their staple."

Among the passengers who came home in the Persia, we notice the following:—The Rev. Bishop James, who has been to visit the missions of the Methodist Episcopal church in Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, &c., and his brother, the Rev. E. L. James, and the Rev. Dr. Cheever and wife.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROCK COUNTY BANK, Janesville, Wis.  
Directors: T. JACKMAN, J. H. BASS, J. R. CROSBY, M. S. FITZEL, S. W. SMITH, S. G. BAILEY, JESSE MILLER.

Particular attention paid to collections. Sight drafts on the principal cities of the United States and Great Britain. Will purchase Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, &c., and buy and sell Gold and Silver at the market rates. J. R. CROSBY, Cashier.

THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING.  
LAPPIN'S HALL, Wednesday & Thursday Eve's, August 21st and 22d, 1861.

MRS. MATT PEEL'S Original and Only Campbell Minstrelles (Organized in 1848) in their refined and popular

ETHIOPIAN SOIRES!  
For details of which see programmes. Doors open at 7 1/2 o'clock. Concert will commence at 8 o'clock. J. J. CAMPBELL, Manager.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE N. SWAGER, Janesville, Wis.  
Would call the attention of the people of Janesville, Rock and adjoining counties, to his increased facilities for collecting.

PARLOR, CHAMBER AND COMMON FURNITURE, which he will sell at Greatly Reduced Prices.

In addition to the articles manufactured by himself, he keeps a large stock of Imported Goods, which embraces everything needed for household use, and which, as well as his own manufacture, is of the latest style and of the most durable.

Office, of all sizes and trimmed in every variety of style constantly on hand.

Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets.

I have just received a large assortment of these articles, of an improved style and perfectly air tight. As usual, at my place, where goods are sold at the lowest prices, and where no inconvenience has been experienced in sending for them.

I have an examination of all my stock, knowing that I can give satisfaction both in quality and price. Shop on Milwaukee street, second door above Central Hotel, at the corner of the city.

State of Wisconsin. CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

John A. Cameron against Richardson Cameron, Margaret Cameron, John Cameron, Frank Cameron, Mary A. Cameron, Joseph A. Sleeper, P. W. Dickey, Benj. F. Gifford and Robert Dunley.

The State of Wisconsin, Richardson Cameron, Mary A. Cameron, John Cameron, Frank Cameron, Mary A. Cameron, Joseph A. Sleeper, P. W. Dickey, Benj. F. Gifford and Robert Dunley.

Yours are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock County at the city of Janesville, in and to which court you are summoned to appear, on the 12th day of August, 1861, and of which a copy is here by served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the undersigned at their office in said city of Janesville, within ninety days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and you are to answer said complaint under oath, and to defend the plaintiff in this action to the cost of such defense, and to answer said complaint, under oath, on the 12th day of August, 1861.

JOHN A. CAMERON, Plaintiff, vs. RICHARDSON CAMERON, MARGARET CAMERON, JOHN CAMERON, FRANK CAMERON, MARY A. CAMERON, JOSEPH A. SLEEPER, P. W. DICKEY, BENJ. F. GIFFORD and ROBERT DUNLEY, Defendants.

THE DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1861, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M. of that day, at the circuit court room in the city of Janesville, in and to which court you are summoned to appear, on the 12th day of August, 1861, and of which a copy is here by served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the undersigned at their office in said city of Janesville, within ninety days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and you are to answer said complaint under oath, and to defend the plaintiff in this action to the cost of such defense, and to answer said complaint, under oath, on the 12th day of August, 1861.

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READY-MADE CLOTHING. CLOTHS, CLOTHING, VESTINGS, and Gents' Furnishing Goods. West Milwaukee St., two doors East of Central Bank, Janesville, Wis. A CUSTOM WORK. Made to order in the most approved style. Dens in a superior manner, and in the most approved style.

Real Estate and Insurance AGENCY. The undersigned will, from and after this date, give his attention to the business of: BUYING, SELLING AND RENTING FARMS, FARMING LANDS, CITY PROPERTY! Those wishing to Buy, Sell or Rent are respectfully requested to call.

E. L. DIMOCK, Real Estate and Insurance Agent. Taxes Paid and Abstracts of Title furnished. sep13dwrt

Dentistry. M. B. Johnson still continues the practice of Dentistry at his new location, West Milwaukee street, over Mosley & Bro's Bookstore, Janesville, Wis. He is now manufacturing artificial Dentures on











[illegible]







The Daily Gazette

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY, BY HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX, IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS: SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. CHARLES ROSE, HIRSH BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

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Business Directory: KNOWLTON & JACKSON, Attorneys at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis. JOHN WINANS, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis.

THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL

AND THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

Messrs. Hemming & Thomas at various times, and have been constantly for the length of time herewith stated:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Residence, Date, and Time. Lists names like Henry Wright, Robert Wright, John Wright, etc., and their locations and dates.

WATCHES JEWELRY

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

CLOCKS! FANCY GOODS!

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, Cigar Holders, &c.

A FRESH arrival of the above goods, embracing all the latest styles and patterns.

MAY NOW BE SEEN AT THE

Jewelry Store OF

WEBB & LEE,

Which have been selected with the

GREATEST CARE

direct from the

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

By Themselves.

Please Call & Examine the new Styles.

WEBB & LEE,

Lappin's Block, Janesville.

W. H. TALLMAN, H. W. COLLINS

EMPIRE DRUG STORE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

TALLMAN & COLLINS,

HOLDEN, KEMP & CO.,

PROPRIETORS.

Holden & Kemp, 1845.

TALLMAN & COLLINS, 1857,

IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE

East Indian, European & American

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye

Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Physicians

Glass Ware, Wines and Liquors for Medical

Purposes, and all kinds of

Medicines.

All orders for goods promptly attended to and respect-

fully filled.

TALLMAN & COLLINS

WE WILL

MANUFACTURE

DEALER,

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

DAILY GAZETTE.

A NOVEL CONCERT-ROOM.—Prof. J. M.

Bonhard, director of the celebrated "Alle-

ghianians (vocalists) and Swiss Bell-Ring-

ers," gives the following account of a con-

cert given by them on the stump of one of

the California mammoth trees:

"We arrived here yesterday, traveled fif-

teen miles out of our route for the purpose

of viewing what I consider the greatest curi-

osity in existence. These curiosities are

nothing more nor less than trees—trees of

such mammoth proportions that any de-

scription which might be given of them

must certainly appear fabulous to any one

who has not actually seen them. Within

an area of fifty acres ninety-two of these

monster trees are found standing, and are

beyond doubt the most stupendous vegeta-

ble products in the world. They are situ-

ated in a valley in Calaveras county, at the

source of the Calaveras river, fifteen miles

above Murphy's Camp. These trees vary

in size from 80 to 112 feet in circumfer-

ence, and from 300 to 450 feet in height.

Only one of these giants of the forest has

ever been cut down; and to accomplish this

feat it took five men, with saws and augers,

25 days; it was cut off about 10 feet from

the ground; the stump at this point meas-

ures 32 feet in diameter, and being covered

or shaded by a beautiful arbor, we used the

top of this stump for a concert-room. Fri-

day evening, July 9th, we gave a regular

"Grand Stump Concert, for one night only,"

to an audience of 33 persons. We sang all

our national and patriotic songs, and the

enthusiasm manifested was almost unbound-

ed, and was certainly very flattering to us.

We have sung in the Mammoth Cave, under

the Horse-Shoe at Niagara Falls, and give

hundreds of other concerts during the past

twelve years, but never one that will be

longer remembered by us than the one giv-

ing upon the big stump; only think of it—

fifty-three persons besides our four selves

and instruments, all upon the stump of a

tree at the same time!

A SECESSIONISTS LAID OUT.—On the day

that the news was received of the great

battle in Missouri, when the train arrived

at a station on the St. Louis, Alton

and Chicago railroad, called Cheno, where

they have no telegraphic communication,

one of the passengers began to read the

dispatches to the crowd assembled at the

station house. All listened attentively, and

without a word of comment, till the death

of Gen. Lyon was announced. At this

point a great burly looking fellow burst out

with a loud hurrah—his eyes glistened with

fiendish delight; but the words were no

sooner out of his mouth than a man, small

and nervous, jumped from the platform

of the cars, and in a twinkling served him

with what the "science" calls an "upper

cut," laying out the secessionist flat on his

back in a trice. The bystanders looked

amazed, and one or two ventured to remark

that it was a shame to abuse a man in such

style. At this the small man stepped for-

ward and asked to see the "things" that

lived around there who could rejoice at the

death of General Lyon, or sympathize with

those who did; but though there were plenty

of secessionists around, not one dared to

take up the challenge, or even to go near

the man who was laid flat on his back to

help him up. When the train moved away

the little man jumped aboard, shaking his

head, some of whom gave him three

hearty cheers.—Chicago Tribune.

A son of Erin once accented a reverend

disciple of Swedenborg thus:

"Mr., you say that we are to fol-

low the same mission in heaven that we

do in this world."

"Yes, that is in perfect accordance with

reason; for the Creator himself is not idle,

and should his creatures be?"

"Well, then, yer honor, do the people die

there?"

"Certainly not, they are as immortal as

the Creator."

"Then I should like to know, yer honor,

what they'll find for me to do, for I am a

grave digger in this world."

It is hardly necessary to say that the

reverend gentlemen were completely nonplused

and discharged Pat without giving him the

desired information.

GARIKALDI AND THE WAR.—There is no

truth in the report that Garibaldi proposes

to help us out of our troubles. A gentle-

man here, personally acquainted with Gar-

ibaldi and his son, received a letter from

the latter a few days ago, in which the son

says he desired himself to come out and

take a part in the struggle now going on

here for liberty, but that his father objected,

on the ground that ours was a family ques-

tion, and could be settled more easily with-

out foreign interference than with it; that

it was based on a political question in

which the nations are not interested, and

in the settlement of which they could not

become parties. These are now the views

and sentiments of Garibaldi, as expressed

by his son in a private correspondence of

very late date.—Wash. Cor. Philadelphia

Press.

THE BANKERS TAKE THE GOVERNMENT

LOAN.—A meeting of bank presidents and

committees representing the banks of New

York, Boston and Philadelphia, was yester-

day held in this city. Secretary Chase was

present. The report of the committee of

ten was considered, and a portion adopted,

whereby it is agreed by the banks to take

\$50,000,000 at par at once, with the privi-

lege of taking another \$50,000,000 on the

15th of October, and \$50,000,000 on the

15th of December. The amount allotted

to the three cities, in proportion to their

capital, will give to New York \$30,000,000,

to Boston \$15,000,000, and to Philadelphia

\$5,000,000. The meeting was adjourned

to convene again this morning.—New York

Tribune, 15th.

SHOOTING DOWN SIX MEN.—A regiment

of troops from New Orleans passed here

this week under the command of a Poland-

er as colonel, a very brave and determined

man. One company of his regiment mutinied

at Grand Junction, and the colonel en-

countered them single-handed—shot six of

them and wounded five others, standing in

one place and using two revolvers. We

have the facts from a gentleman who wit-

nessed them. It is said the company, for

the most part, were out of prison, and were

not the "flower of the youth" in Louisiana.

Had these blossoms been in Lincoln's army,

our southern journals would have held

them up as fair specimens of northern mor-

ality, cultivation and taste.—Knexville

Whig.

A Boston grand jury have presented the

"Boston and New York Central Railroad"

as a nuisance, on account of stagnant wa-

ter being permitted to occupy the track.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS.

From the Agency of C. H. Scriven.

FAIRBANKS

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF,

172 Lake Street, Chicago.

25-30 Day only the Agents, 700

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[From the Agency of S. P. Rounds.]

EYE AND EAR.

DR. F. A. CADWELL,

Operator on the Eye and Ear.

For Deafness, Blindness and All Defects

of Sight and Hearing.

Dr. C. being a regular Physician, with twenty years

exclusive practice in the treatment of diseases of

the EYE AND EAR, will be found fully qualified to

give relief or effect a cure in any case within the realm

of medicine.

No charge for an examination or opinion, or for

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Dr. C. travels on the EYE AND EAR, of 300 pp.,

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with fine line engravings, by sending 75 Cents to pay

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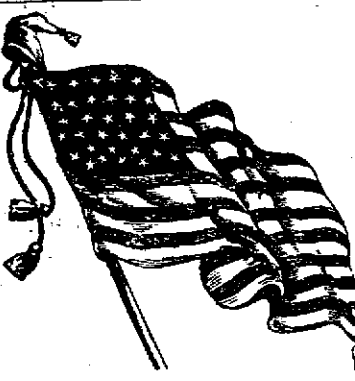


# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Monday Evening, Aug. 19, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers.

Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HORACE KUBLER,  
Chairman State Republican Central Com.  
Madison, August 12, 1861.

## More Earnestness in the War.

There are signs that the government is becoming more earnest in the prosecution of this war. The proclamation confiscating the property of rebels going to or coming from seceded states, the order making passports necessary in order to leave or to visit this country, the arrest of Minister Faulkner for treason, the more prompt dismissal of secession employees of the departments, when known; and the disposition of the war department to urge forward enlistments, rather than keep them back; have all a significance. The manifest intention of the rebels to invade Maryland and perhaps attack our army at Washington, has also had its influence in quickening the ideas of the administration; while the fierce battle in Missouri and the death of Gen. Lyon has forced the conviction upon all that we have a war upon our hands which needs the unflinching energy of the government as well as the people, to subdue.

The north has drawn the sword, but has not quite come to the conclusion to throw away the scabbard. But as we said, the signs are hopeful that such will soon be the case. It may require more defeats to bring the nation to the point of using all the means it possesses to crush the rebellion. If needed, those reverses and misfortunes will come until we are prepared to fight our enemies as they fight us, with all the earnestness of desperation. We should accept the misfortunes which befall our arms as necessary to rouse the war feeling in the north, which has too long remained dormant. We do not realize what is at stake, and we fear will not until greater calamities overtake us. Disasters are to be the school of discipline which shall teach us to sacrifice all, even life and property for the preservation of our country.

If it is expected that the Second Wisconsin will do its duty, it, like other regiments, should be entitled to a hint, at least, in the selection of officers appointed to command it. I mean nothing in reference to the officers we have had, for probably their places could not be better filled—still, from the time the regiment was formed up to the present moment, the commissioned officers have never been consulted in the selection of a single officer; more, when they have been recommended, they have received no attention, but have had to take up with what was given them.—Army correspondence of the Sentinel.

The suggestion here made in regard to the appointment of regimental officers is worthy of attention, and might be applied to the organization of companies, also.—To begin the formation of a regiment or a company by the appointment of the officers and filling up the skeleton afterwards with men, is commencing at the apex of a pyramid to build the superstructure. The commissioned officers of a regiment should indicate their choice for regimental officers, and the men composing a company should elect their officers.

THE LONDON TIMES AND THE UNITED STATES.—The London Times still manifests its hostility to the United States government, and seems apprehensive that its prediction that the "great republican bubble has burst," will not be verified. It endeavors to aid the fulfillment of its prophecy by trying to prevent the United States government from obtaining, should such be the desire, a loan in that market. For instance, its financial editor says: "It is not to be supposed, however, that any house of intelligence would be found willing to act as agents in such an operation, fraught, as it would be, with every element of danger to the subscribers as well as to our friendly relations with the Union, whenever it should be rehabilitated by the return, compulsory or voluntary, of the southern states." Thereupon a communication is inserted in the Times, which intimates that parties taking this loan, will be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to prosecution by the crown!

We do not believe our government will ever ask for a loan in England. Certainly, at present, no such necessity exists, as our own capitalists propose to furnish \$150,000,000. Should it be necessary to ask for a European loan, the proposition will be made to our friends, and not our enemies.

CROPS IN ENGLAND.—A letter from London, dated the 2d of August, says: "The weather has been variable the past week. In fact so constant have been the showers as to seriously threaten the crops, now about maturing, but as a general thing they look remarkably well, and if not cut off by an untimely rust, there will be a fair average harvest in England."

## Col. Murphy's Loyalty Vindicated.

MADISON, Aug. 16, 1861.

Editors Journal:—In the Janesville Gazette of the 15th inst., I notice these comments, following some extracts from other papers relative to the loyalty of Col. R. C. Murphy, of the eighth regiment, W. A. M.: "If there is any doubt about the loyalty of Robert C. Murphy, he will not do to lead a Wisconsin regiment. There has been too much said on this subject not to have an explanation."

In the absence of Col. M., the matter being made somewhat prominent, allow me as one intimately acquainted with him, and none the less so, as politically opposed to him during the last campaign, to say that whatever may have been his opinions or expressions as a partisan, prior to or after the inauguration of President Lincoln, the moment there became a question of loyalty or opposition to the government, his voice was outspoken; and his services were tendered to the governor of this state, in support of the administration and defense of the Union. The same test which has thus far been applied to Col. Murphy would ignore the loyalty of ninety-nine out of every hundred democrats of last fall's campaign.

But only desire to ask for him a hearing, and herewith enclose one of the series of letters alluded to, written to the St. Croix by Col. Murphy over the signature of "Oriental"—omitting only a part entirely irrelevant. Will you please re-publish it in the columns of the Journal. With it, I confidently leave to the public the decision as to his loyalty.

G. WASHINGTON, April 30.

Your "Special Correspondent" is unable to say, from personal inspection, whether any of his letters have ever reached you. The mails are now, as they have been for some time, very irregular between this and all points northward, and that may account for the non-arrival, for a long period, of the "St. Croix." But thanks to the lately vigorous action of this administration, Gen. Patterson has been ordered to rebuild all the bridges on the Baltimore and Philadelphia railroad, and the Baltimore and Harrisburg railroad, and to use force if necessary. The force may be necessary, and it will be used. Now, we have a roundabout route through Annapolis, consuming thirty-one hours to New York, instead of twelve, as previously. So magical has been the effect of the vigorous policy lately adopted by our government, that you cannot find a more man of intelligence but who is for our flag and our common country. I have unfurled my flag at the top of this sheet, and on the envelope, and I am prepared to defend it when called upon either from invasion from abroad, or enemies at home. Last fall we democrats hoped to defer for a time, and perhaps forever, this struggle. Failing in that we again hoped, that congress would adjust differences; that failing, we looked to the peace commission as a last resort. But all expedients looking to a speedy solution failed, leaving nothing but the sword the arbiter. This we would have avoided, but it was impossible, and now that the country calls we all as one man respond. All party lines are obliterated—all parties are gone—our very nationality is in danger, our liberties are in jeopardy. Such is the unanimous sentiment of all parties north and west. The late proclamation of our Gov. Randall I have just read, and it commends itself in my judgment to the heart of every true lover of his country. Only give Wisconsin a fair chance, and I do not fear but her sons will do her honor.

ORIENTAL.

If Col. Murphy has consistently advocated sentiments corresponding with the above ever since the date of his letter, the public will be satisfied. We think those who make charges of disloyalty, should exercise a little more charity and caution than seems to have been used in this case.

## The Direct Tax.

The Madison Argus in discussing the effect of the direct tax levied by congress, and noticing the objection of the inequality between the old and new states, says:

"We suppose the reason for making population, or representation, and not valuation the basis of the assessment was, to prevent a majority from making expenditures which a minority would have to pay. It would then be in the power of the poorer states to expend any amount of money that might suit their fancy or local interest, and compel the wealthier states to pay the most of it, though they derive little or no benefit from it, just as universal suffrage in city charter elections, has enabled those who have no property and no taxes to pay, to take in and spend other people's money.—Some guard against such injustice should certainly exist, not only as between states, but as between citizens of the same state. Whether this point could have been sufficiently guarded, and at the same time, a basis of apportionment adopted, is another question. The passage of the bill in accordance with our common ideas of equality of taxation, is a question to be studied by the wise."

"But the income tax is a departure from this rule, being based upon property without regard to population, and will go far to relieve the hardship of the direct apportionment of the \$20,000,000. New York will pay less than her share of the land tax, in proportion to her wealth, and more than her share of the income tax, in proportion to her population. Wherever there is a great disparity on the real estate tax between any two states, there will be a compensating disparity, to some extent at least, upon the income tax. The poorer state will be taxed the heaviest in proportion to property, while the richer will be taxed the lightest. But in proportion to their property, and in proportion to their population, and those states which are equal on the former will be found nearly equal upon the latter."

During the ransacking of the Democratic Standard office at Concord, N. H., on Thursday, papers were found unmistakably fixing the editorship of that "cleaned out" paper upon Edmund Burke of Newport.—A letter was also found from the editors of the New York Day Book, asking for a list of the democratic papers in the state, and information as to which of these papers "are pro-war, which anti-war, and which on the fence." This is conclusive evidence that the traitors of the north have taken measures for concerted opposition to the government, and that there is more method in their madness than would at first thought appear.

Henry King, a wealthy resident of Allentown, Pa., died a few weeks since, leaving an estate valued at about \$300,000. He died childless. He was a brother of T. Butler King, one of the commissioners of the confederate states, now in Europe. Mr. King had made a will, leaving half of his property to his wife, and the other half to his brother, but a few weeks before his death, exasperated at the secession sentiments of his brother, he made a new will, leaving most of his property to his wife, and the remainder to charitable purposes.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.

The St. Louis Republican's correspondent furnishes the following items under date of Rolla, Aug. 17th.

The forces engaged in the battle of Wilson's Creek reached their camping grounds at a point eight miles southwest of here, today, where there is abundance of water, and other facilities for camp life.

Major Sturgis assumed command of the army at a point thirty miles from Springfield, and has since conducted the retreat.

The First Iowa regiment reached here today, and will proceed to St. Louis and be disbanded—their term of enlistment having expired.

The loss of this regiment was 13 killed, 133 wounded—56 seriously, and eight mortally,—and five missing.

Lieut. Col. Merritt, commanding the 1st Iowa regiment, reports officially that the enemy brought into the field 14,000 men armed and equipped troops, and 15,000 irregulars, while our force was only about 5,000 in the early part of the engagement, and considerably less than 4,000 for the concluding four hours of it.

Capt. Emmet McDonald, of the habes corpus notoriety, arrived at Major Sturgis' camp this afternoon with a flag of truce, ostensibly to negotiate an exchange of prisoners and procure medical stores for the wounded on both sides, but it is strongly suspected that he is acting as a spy. What action Major Sturgis will take in the matter is not known.

The First Missouri Regiment, Lieutenant Andrews commanding, went into action 720 strong, of which number 17 were killed, 218 wounded—23 severely—and 17 missing. About one-third of the wounded of this regiment were left at the hospital at Springfield, and are now prisoners.

The Courier of this morning learns that a company of citizens of Harrison county waited on the owner of the Covington and Lexington Railroad, and informed him that if shipments of guns be not stopped, the road would be destroyed. The owner promised to obey, and six cannon and thirteen car loads of small arms were returned to Covington.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 18.

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—11 P. M.

The belief that the rebels design an attack on Washington is still entertained by many federal officers. Beauregard's troops are gradually advancing, gathering means of transportation together, and fortifying their position as they move forward. They are in considerable force this side of Fairfax, and the roads are barricaded and defended by abatis.

Gen. Shields, of Mexican War fame, may be made a Major General.

No European government has as yet protested against the closing of our ports, as authorized by the late congress, and for which a proclamation by the President will probably be issued soon.

Commander Porter, of the St. Mary's, Pacific Squadron, is in iron on his way home. There is proof of his complicity with the rebels.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

It is understood that the money found on Serrel, the rebel messenger of Jeff. Davis, on board the Persia, is worthless. It consists of post-notes of the Bank of England, payable only to his order.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 17.

The Richmond Examiner says that advices from official sources indicate that there were 210,000 confederate in the field at the time of the passage of the bill authorizing 400,000 volunteers.

The Richmond Dispatch is advocating Norfolk as the great Atlantic port of America.

The confederate congress resolved to adjourn on the 10th, to meet in November next.

IRONTON, Mo., Aug. 17.

Gen. Prentiss arrived this morning, and will at once assume command.

Jeff. Thompson is reported twenty-five miles southeast. Gen. Hardee, with 6,000 men, is at Greenville, forty miles south. Very active preparations are making to meet him.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, ILL., Aug. 17.

On Wednesday evening a body of four hundred and fifty federal troops, under Col. Woodward, left Canton, Mo., for the purpose of reinforcing Col. Morris, who was supposed to be in a critical situation with his command.

A body of rebels, numbering seven hundred, mostly mounted, learning the approach of the Union forces, composed chiefly of infantry, immediately started to give them battle.

A young lady in the neighborhood of the rebel encampment, knowing the relative position of the two parties, mounted a horse and proceeded with all possible speed, in advance of the rebel forces, to advise Col. Woodward of the movement of the rebels.

This enabled Col. Woodward to choose his position and meet the enemy at advantage.

The federal troops reserved their fire till the rebels were within short musket range, when they fired, putting the rebels to flight, thus closing the action.

The rebel loss was fifty-two killed, and ninety wounded.

The federal troops took fifty prisoners, among whom was Hon. A. C. Waltham, member of the Missouri Legislature of Lewis county.

After the retreat of the rebels, the Union troops picked up thirty-nine muskets and forty-nine hats, showing the rout to have been sudden and complete.

The rebels were reinforced by three hundred men directly after the action, but did not venture to renew the engagement.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.

A man that arrived this morning from Warsaw, states that the state forces under McCulloch, who were supposed to be at Springfield, had arrived at Warsaw, and were marching upon Jefferson City. His statement, however, is not believed, as the state troops were left, it is thought, in too crippled a condition to attempt any forward movement.

Iowa regiment lost fifty men, and another thirty. These two regiments are three months' men, and will be immediately paid off, and all will re-enlist again, saying that they will now have revenge for their comrades fallen in battle.

Yesterday the notorious Emmet McDonald came into Sigel's camp with a flag of truce, from Springfield, asking for an exchange of prisoners. He stated that McCulloch was in command of the rebels at Springfield, and that they had about eight prisoners. He also said, which is a significant fact, coming from the enemy, that he had more men hors du combat than the whole number of the federal troops! The burning of the baggage trains was a severe loss to the enemy, and they will suffer severely in consequence.

General Lyon's body was not brought along, as reported, being buried on the farm of Mr. Phelps, near Springfield, Mo. Houses in this city continue to be searched for concealed weapons, and some few secessionists have been arrested today. The city is otherwise quiet.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17, 1861.

Mr. Faulkner was first arrested to be held as a pledge for the safe keeping and return of Mr. Magraw, the Pennsylvania man who went out to get Col. Cameron's arms being under arrest by the rebels, since being under arrest, abundant proofs of his treason have been discovered, so that now he will be held on that charge, regardless of Magraw. He writes letters, but they do not reach his correspondents as they contain gross misrepresentations.

The 7.3 per cent. treasury notes will be ready next week. None of them will be under \$50—yielding two cents interest per diem—and no six per cent. notes will be issued at present.

Hereafter, volunteer officers who resign will not be received as officers of other regiments, nor will general officers of volunteers be allowed to select their aid de camps from among regiments.

The new locks, to differ from the old ones, (a change being made necessary by the war,) several samples have been offered, but none of them are considered the thing, and consequently no contract will be given. There must be some radically new and different combinations. Here is a chance for inventors to exercise themselves.

Thirty-nine members of the 79th are handcuffed, awaiting trial by court-martial. The behavior of all the rest is good.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, ILL., Aug. 17—9 P. M.

The Whig and Republican has the following:

Last night about 9 o'clock, a train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad was fired into by rebels about five miles west of Palmyra, killing two soldiers of the 16th Illinois regiment and wounding several others. The men who were killed were both sitting on the top of a car which was full of troops, the most of whom were lying down and thus escaped with slight wounds. The train stopped as soon as possible, and Col. Smith marched the men back to the bushes where the fire proceeded, but as usual the rebels had put themselves out of harm's way.

John M. Glover furnishes additional particulars of the fight on the bank of the Fabius river, reported yesterday. The rebels lost 40 men killed, and something over 300 wounded. The Union forces had marched 30 miles to meet the rebels, and came upon them unexpectedly, they being secreted in ambush. The fire of the traitors was too high, both from their cannon and small arms. The Union loss was, as stated, but one man killed.

The telegraph office at Palmyra was searched last night, and the operator ordered to discontinue it.

A soldier named Moore, whose residence is at Des Moines, Iowa, belonging to the 4th Iowa regiment, fell overboard from the Sucker State, the other evening, and was drowned.

## To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.

Special to Tribune.—All the talk about direct attacks on Washington, are for the purpose to cover Davis' real purpose, which is the closing of the lower Potomac and throwing a strong army across the river into Maryland and Charles counties, both of which are secession. This done, they will march on Annapolis, counting on a forcible rising of Maryland secessionists, for the investment of Washington.

The minimum standard for regular army has been reduced to 5 feet 3 inches. Times dispatch.—A heavy seizure of goods for the rebels, was made at Annapolis Junction to-day. The goods were bought in Baltimore for Richmond dealers. A draft for \$4,975 was sent to pay for them. Teams and wagons were also seized and a number of letters to rebel officers.

The steamer Greenhorn has sailed for woods near Mathias Point to-day, from which the rebels fired on the Resolute's boat, clearing them out and rendering them untenable for a time at least.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

LATEST VIA LONDON BY STEAMER BOHEMIA.—News of the battle of Bull's Run was received on Sunday the 4th, caused profound sensation.

Northern Americans were much depressed and the southerners correspondingly elated. There was almost a collision in the Liverpool news room.

Mr. Russell's letter to the Times was confined to graphic stories of the rout of the northern army. He calls it a cowardly rout, a miserable, causeless panic and disgraceful to men in uniform—not soldiers.

The Times editorially says the victory was a complete one. The Union army, lost all their military honor, and wished it could find something on which to congratulate their victors, but they found nothing, but what must stimulate the evil passions of both combatants.

The Daily News denounces the Times' criticism, but says nothing has happened which was not anticipated as possible.

All journals think the event has closed the door of compromise, and must embitter and prolong the struggle.

A Paris letter says that the success of the southerners powerfully operated on the Parisian opinion in favor of the secessionists.

Parliament closed on the 6th. The Queen's speech was read, and says our foreign relations are friendly and satisfactory, and there is no danger of the peace of Europe. She says of American affairs, she has determined in common with the other powers of Europe, to observe a strict neutrality between the contending parties.

The Danish government has granted important modifications to Shaftebury's North Atlantic Telegraph by extending the time till 1874 and returning the caution money.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.

The statement made several days ago that the confederates were slowly moving their forces to the line of the Potomac with a view of entering Maryland and supporting the revolutionary spirit there, with ultimate designs on Washington, is now repeated with increased assurance of its truth, with such evidences as cannot be disregarded. With a view of meeting all possible contingencies which may arise in connection with this subject, the following order has just been issued. A prompt response, it is not doubted, will be given at once, securing the capital against invasion, and at the same time affording additional confidence to the country, of the earnestness of the government in the protection of the general welfare.

WAR DEPARTMENT.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.]

All commanders of regiments of volunteers accepted by this department, in the states of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire and Michigan will take notice of and conform to general orders of this date directed to the governors of the states above named, which is as follows:

To the Governor of the State of —

By direction of the President of the United States, you are earnestly requested to forward, or cause to be forwarded to the City of Washington, all volunteer regiments or parts of regiments, at the expense of the United States, that may be enrolled in your state, and clothing or supplies belonging to or connected with the several regiments shall be forwarded to Washington for their use, detailed reports of which shall be made to the commanding general.

(Signed) SIMON CAMERON,  
Secretary of War.

The military department of the states of Delaware and Maryland and portions of Virginia, together with the City of Washington, have been united in one grand department, under command of Gen. McClellan. Gen. Dix and Banks are thus placed in subordinate military positions. Fortress Monroe is not included in this new arrangement.

The state department has issued orders that until further notice no person will be allowed to go abroad from a port of the United States without a passport issued by the secretary of state; nor will any person be allowed to land in the United States without a passport from a minister or consul of the United States; or a foreigner from his own government, countersigned by such minister or consul. This regulation, however, is not to take effect in regard to persons coming from abroad until a reasonable time shall have elapsed to become known.

## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

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There are now thirty-one skeleton regiments in this city. Philadelphia will be able to send an army of nine or ten thousand men.

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.

An attack on Washington is looked for by many of the best informed officers.—The rebels have advanced their lines, and are in force within a short distance of the river, and are gathering means of transportation. They have laid eucumbents this side of Fairfax, but probably the bulk of the advance corps is on the upper Potomac.

The navy department has advices that the father in Virginia, in a steamer, to Washington, is in irons, according to orders, and will be sent soon.

Secretary Welles expresses himself in favor of closing the southern ports by proclamation, at once.

We have the highest authority for saying that not one government in Europe has remonstrated against closing the rebel ports.

FORT MONROE, Aug. 18.

Gen. Wool assumed command at Old Point this evening. Heavy firing was heard this evening at Willoughby Point.

Schooner Windward, from Turk's Island April 1st, arrived at Holmes Hole on the 17th inst. The Windward was captured by the Jeff Davis. Was loaded with molasses and bound from Porto Rico for Boston.

The Jeff Davis then put on board the Windward 22 men taken from the vessels previously captured, and let them go. The bark Albatross, from Cape Town for Boston, has also been captured by the Jeff Davis.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

There are now 43 regiments forming in this city. Full and incomplete regiments will doubtless now be forwarded as rapidly as possible. The city can probably send 15,000 men in a few days.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.

Faulkner's place of imprisonment will be changed to Fort Hamilton, New York. He will not be examined until the evidence upon which he was arrested is used to secure the arrest of others implicated with him.

Reconnoissances and close observations indicate that the rebels are closing in on our lines. The city is full of secession rumors to-day. The rebels are various accounts of captured and near approach from 170,000 to 200,000 rebels under Beauregard, Lee, Johnston and Jeff. Davis, but all agree that they are coming immediately down on Washington. Our military gentlemen don't seem to be alarmed.

The startling announcement made recently that England and France had formed an alliance with a view to a combined action on American affairs was untrue, but the facts are that three weeks ago M. Thouvenin, the French minister of foreign affairs, transmitted a note to the English government, proposing that the two cabinets come to a clear understanding with respect to the United States; to this note the English cabinet sent a message asking for a more explicit statement. The reply received was that France for the purpose of procuring, in the autumn, a supply of tobacco and cotton from the United States. The English government then responded that it could enter into no such engagement.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

The schooner Hannibal, from St. Thomas, reports the privateer "Sumter" as captured by one of our men-of-war, and taken back to Curacao. Doubtful.

World's correspondence.—There are no well authenticated accounts of movements of the rebels in this vicinity. Until the government sends bring in more decisive reports, there need be no fear of a direct attack on Washington. The enemy's movements down the river are assuming formidable proportions, and if they succeed in closing the navigation of the Potomac, it will be a serious blow to the government.

The report of the death of Boteler, late representative in congress from Virginia, is incorrect. It was his son, who was wounded at Bull Run, and died of lockjaw. Mr. Boteler himself, it is stated, has been arrested. The reason is said to be, that Boteler was with the armed band who seized Harper's Ferry armory on the 10th of April last.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

Flour receipts 20,119 bbls. Market dull and drooping. Sales 6,500 bbls., 4,604.50 sales, 4,554.90 common to medium extra state, 4,554.90, 25 shipping brands extra R. H. O. Canadian dull. Sales 400 bbls., 4.50 super, 4,604.75 common to choice. Rye flour steady, 2,504.00. Receipts of wheat 12,014 bu. Market less active and scarcely so firm, less French demand. Sales 35,000 bu., 1,151.16. Club, 1,141.20. Amber Iowa, 1.27. New red state, 1.32 white western.

INDIAN IN MINNESOTA.—The estimates of the Indian population in Minnesota, as made up by the superintendent of Indian affairs, are as follows: Lower Sioux 2,700, Upper Sioux, 4,500; Chippewas, 7,000; Winnebagoes, 2,800. Total, 17,000.

IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.—News has arrived in St. Louis from Utah to the effect that the Mormons are declaring their design to separate from the United States, and erect their territory into an independent province. They had seized a vast amount of government stores and provisions, and carried them to Salt Lake City. The seizure made provisions so abundant, that bacon was worth only half a cent per pound, and flour thirty-five cents a sack.—The Mormons further declare that no more government trains shall pass through their territory hereafter.

The London Once a week, of July 8th, referring to the seceding states, says: "There remains for them the painful discovery that the world is learning to do without their staple."

Among the passengers who came home in the Persia, we notice the following:—The Rev. Bishop James, who has been to visit the missions of the Methodist Episcopal church in Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, &c., and his brother, the Rev. E. L. James, and the Rev. Dr. Cheever and wife.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROCK COUNTY BANK,  
Janesville, Wis.







